

BARNUM & BAILEY'S MAMMOTH CIRCUS AGAIN VISITS WASHINGTON

World's Greatest Show Returns After Five Years' Stay in London, Germany, and France—Great Collection of Wild Animals.

Big Sunday Crowd on Hand to Greet Advance Guard. Gather to Witness the Erection of the Big Tent and to See the Sights.

The Circus.

Here she comes, the circus! Lordy, ain't it grand! 'Clare, I'm so excited! I can hardly stand! 'Gee! look at that horse! 'Golly, how they prance! 'Gee! look at that lion! In the bright red pants! Ain't that hand just gorgeous? Makes me feel just itchy! Want to go a-munchin'? 'Feet's though I am rich! Well, I am rich, yesir! 'Gee! look at that elephant! 'Spec he'll lose his skin.

"Maria, you are not looking well, and as Percy has been a good boy all the week I will take him to see the circus."

Thus do thousands of dignified and baldheaded fond fathers each year attempt to make their loving wives believe that they go to the circus merely as a matter of duty.

As a matter of fact, they do not wish to have their wives see them cast off the years, once more to view with bated breath and bulging eyes the delights afforded by the agile aerial acrobats, comical clowns, ethereal equestrians, terrifying tumbler, singing seals, sinuous snakes, beautiful birds, hardy horsemen, careening chariots, dangerous descents, peevish pigs, great giants, musical midgets, dreadful dwarfs, leering lions, terrible tigers, agitating alligators, Martinique man marvel, South Sea sampan steers, Arctic aborigines, Antarctic antediluvian asses, European earth eaters, Siberian sufferers, cowardly coyotes, Indian infants, prancing ponies, pretty poposes, champion cobra charmers, etc.

Ready for the Public.

The sly papa of the eager Percy sees only the show as it is ready for the public, and it is seldom that he knows anything about the labor necessary to prepare the performance for his reception. Had he taken the trouble yesterday morning he could have learned a few things by watching the arrival of the Barnum & Bailey Greatest Show on earth at the New Jersey yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where the show was unloaded to be sent to the circus lot at Fifteenth and H Streets northeast.

To those who have had an insight into circus methods the preparation is fully as interesting as the show itself, and the greatest organizers of the day have not been ashamed to study humbly at the feet of the up-to-date American circus manager.

Organization the Keynote.

Organization is the watchword with a circus, and there is no army today so thoroughly disciplined yet at the same time so full of potential individual initiative in crises as is the army of 1,100 people who each day eat dinner under the Barnum & Bailey commissary tent. A place for every man and every man in his place is the constant cry, and he who does not remain in his place is discharged on the spot.

The train on which the show is transported consists of eighty-four cars, and moved in four sections. Everything on the train except the engines belong to Barnum & Bailey, the train crew is employed by them, and the cars belong to them.

The sections themselves are wonders of construction and made such an impression in Europe that the German and French armies have adopted the models for the use of their artillery and commissary trains. All the wagons are on flat cars, and these cars are so built that a wagon at one end of the row of cars can be wheeled to the other end and disembarked down a runway.

The first cars emptied are those containing the horses. A team is attached by a long rope to the wagon nearest the runway, the pole is held by a husky canvasman, and other men have a hold-back rope, which is rapped around a stout post on the car. The horses pull the wagon until it strikes the incline, when the hold-back rope gets in its work, and the vehicle rolls easily to the ground.

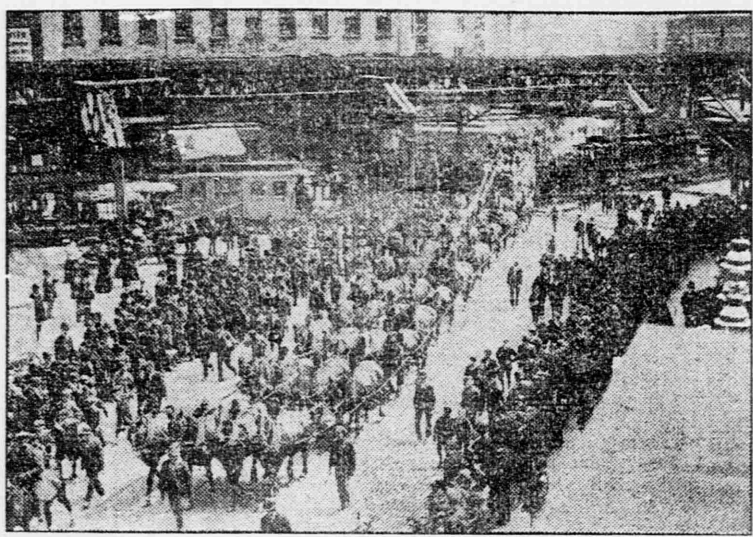
Show Site Surveyed.

Before the wagons reach the site selected for the show, the ground has been carefully surveyed by a man who is a sort of human surveying machine. He decides which place is best for each tent, and then goes about sticking in the ground little iron rods on which are red flags. These rods mark where the 2,600 tent stakes are to be driven. The first wagon unloaded is always that which contains the stakes for the cooking tent. A force of men jams the stakes in the ground deep enough to enable them to stand. Then come the stakes for the drivers. There are five men in each party of drivers. One of them hits the stake a few strokes to straighten it, and then the other four climb in, each striking in turn with a rhythmic precision which soon drives the five-foot piece of wood into the ground until only two feet project.

All Is in Readiness.

Stakes all driven, the center poles are put in position, the canvas is spread over them and in a few minutes the tent is erected, the guy ropes are fastened and everything is ready for setting-up the tables from which the 1,100 people are to eat. The tables are another circus feature which was adopted by European

FORTY-HORSE TEAM IN PARADE.



military experts. No nails are used, all of the parts being morticed together, and wires are used to support the boards instead of beams of wood. Fitting together as they do the joints of the scores of large tables are quickly assembled and in a surprisingly short time the tables are ready for the eaters.

Following right after the wagons which contain the cook's tent, comes the huge stove on which the five cooks prepare everything from apple tarts to baked pig. "Good food and plenty of it," is Mr. Bailey's motto, and when the meal is ready it is served in the tent by fifty waiters, each of whom can make a Bowery hash slinger look like a novice.

Hunger having been appeased, the work of erecting the tents is resumed. The main tent is set up, the side shows are made ready for business, and in four hours the show is prepared to begin. An important part of the circus is the exhibit of animals and curiosities. It is not generally known that the wagons containing these are placed in position by one of the elephants. She is a reliable old beast who has learned her duty so thoroughly that she performs her almost without orders. Placing her huge head against the back of an animal wagon she walks sedately forward, pushing gently, but steadily, until it is in place, when she goes to another.

Elephants an Attraction.

Not only to the small boy, but to the old folks the elephants are perhaps the most interesting exhibit at a circus. Their dignified bearing and never-failing appetite for peanuts render them a constant source of wonder to the rising generation of Americans.

The small boy who has seen an elephant at a circus and has had a chance to note fully his size, and then does not aspire to some day become a mighty hunter with elephants as his specialty is in a bad way. Hot-water bags should be applied to his feet at once, the room darkened and all relatives and a minister summoned, for he is liable to leave this earth at any minute.

The innate and eminently proper ambition of every healthy boy to become a big game hunter is all right in its place, but it makes the future voter a nuisance in setting up the circus. With a daring and disregard of consequences which is amazing he slips into the animal tent and pokes sticks at the lions to make them roar, or tries to fool the elephant with empty peanut shells. Chasing him out, throwing him out and

kicking him out do not discourage the small boy. While one is being thrown out one side of the tent with force and enthusiasm by a husky keeper, another is slipping in the back way. The rare intervals when the guards are so careful that nobody can sneak in are employed by the youngsters in asking fool questions of the foreign trainers who nearly go wild under the volley of queries.

At the ends of the big tent are the rooms in which the performers dress, and here is another paradise for the eyes and imagination of a properly constructed youth.

Chance for the Small Boy.

Washington boys are not different from those in other cities, and they assembled in hundreds yesterday morning to see the circus come to town. They saw the closed wagons of birds, beasts, and reptiles taken from the train in rapid succession and driven to the show grounds. These wagons were kept closed, but the boys had a chance when the elephants, camels, ponies, and strange cattle were led through the streets, and each class of animals was followed by a devoted throng of all colors and sizes.

There will be a performance at 2 and 8 p. m. today and tomorrow. The main tent seats 14,800 people, and when that number of seats is disposed of the doors will be closed.

Out on Parade.

The parade this morning was marked by all the usual display of colors and just enough curiosities to whet the appetite of the public. Headed by the forty-horse team hand wagon, the procession left the grounds about 8 a. m. and practically put a stop to all business, public and private, as it passed through the streets.

Daring animal trainers were seen in the dens with ferocious felines, a half dozen bands kept playing, the steam calliope whistled shrilly but tunelessly, Mother Goose's characters rode in gilded coaches, camels were ridden by natives of the desert, elephants had Oriental beauties upon their backs, long pony teams drew diminutive coaches and—what's the use, everybody who was not born blind has seen a circus parade, and all are alive, though each press agent would have us believe that his parade is greater, grander and more gorgeous than any other parade that ever happened.

ALEXANDRIA NEWS NOTES.

Death of Miss Leadbeater.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 11.—Anna Leadbeater, a popular young Alexandria woman, died of typhoid fever yesterday afternoon at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Anna L. Slaymaker, in North Columbus street. She was the granddaughter of the late Edward Stabler, who was the first person to open a drug store in Alexandria. Miss Leadbeater was an active member of the Second Presbyterian Church and was also a member of the Shays and Platts Musical Association. Her funeral will take place from her late home tomorrow afternoon.

Well-Known Grocer Dead.

John F. Heishley, the well-known grocer, who has been conducting business at the corner of Fairfax and Prince Streets for the past thirty years, died at his home, 124 South Fairfax Street, last night. Mr. Heishley was an officer in the Union Army during the late civil war, but at its close located in this city and engaged in business here. He was seventy-four years of age. Besides a widow, he is survived by nine children—eight daughters and one son.

Services in the Churches.

St. Mary's Catholic Church was filled to overflowing at the 7 o'clock mass yesterday morning, the occasion being the confirmation of a class of 130 children and twenty adults. The Right Rev. Augustine Van de Vyver, Bishop of Richmond, administered the sacrament and delivered an eloquent sermon. The bishop also presided at the 11 o'clock service. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the confirmation class again assembled in the church, and were enrolled in the scapulars and made a renewal of their baptismal vows.

The Alexandria churches were very well attended yesterday. At Christ Protestant Episcopal Church the Rev. Bertram Greene, formerly pastor of that church, officiated, and at St. Paul's P. E. Church the Rev. A. J. Smith conducted the services and preached. At the Methodist Protestant Church the Rev. T. J. Ogburn preached at the morning service, and the Rev. C. H. Whitaker at the evening service.

No Strike on Southern.

The machinists at the Southern Railroad shops here say there is no truth in the rumor that a strike was about to take place at the shops. They say

that they asked the railroad company for an increase in wages and the company immediately granted it.

In the Mayor's Court.

In the mayor's court this morning the following cases were disposed of: Jennie Fair, a negro, arrested by Policeman Young for disorderly conduct, was fined \$5.

John Brown, a negro, arrested as a suspicious character, was dismissed. Thomas Blundheim, a negro, arrested by Policemen Young and Allen, charged with assault upon Sarah Chicks, was fined \$10, and a brother of the Chicks woman was fined \$5.

Ernest Page, Raymond Jones, and Matt Brooks, all negroes, arrested by Policemen Betts and Beach, charged with shooting craps in the open air were fined \$5 each.

Essau Red, a little negro boy, arrested on suspicion of setting fire to stables in Alexandria, was dismissed.

John Payne and William Payne, negroes, arrested by Policemen Garvey and Smith, charged with gambling, had their case continued.

Clergyman Attacked by Cancer.

The Rev. John Cavanaugh, formerly pastor of the Free Methodist Church here, but now in charge of a church at White Haven, Pa., sent a message yesterday to his former congregation here that he had been attacked by cancer on the hip and had gone to the hospital. He solicited the prayers of his brethren. Mr. Cavanaugh, while here, was a most zealous and industrious minister. His stenorphan voice could be heard in the streets night after night calling sinners to repentance, and he neglected no possible means to impress the lessons of the gospel upon the public mind, even going so far at one time as to paint gospel messages upon gas pipes about to be laid down King street. He has hosts of friends here and in Washington, where he is well known, who hope he may speedily recover from the dread disease.

A Stricken Family.

Henry Brongle, who for over half a century carried on the confectionery and ice cream business, was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon at his home in Payne Street. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brongle are afflicted and their many friends are coming to their assistance in the dark hours of their lives.

VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY TO HAVE A PRESIDENT

Radical Innovation in Old Dominion Institution.

WILL HAVE PLENARY POWERS

Under Per Cent System Each Professor Marks Out Own Course of Study and Students Are Overcrowded.

Shades of Jefferson! The University of Virginia is at last to undergo a radical change and have a president at the head of its faculty. The board of visitors, elected by the State Legislature, will meet at the University June 12 and elect a president with the powers and duties which belong to the executive heads of the other leading American universities.

For years this move has been agitated, but hitherto always defeated. The Virginia Legislature, however, has voted to allow the election and given the power into the hands of the board of visitors. This action on the part of the State was necessary, since the University of Virginia is a State institution, and receives annually from the State \$50,000. In return for this sum any citizen of Virginia may enjoy an academic education in the university free of charge.

The need of an executive head and centralized power has become imperative to the university. At present each member of the faculty is an independent factor. Each professor arranges his own particular course in a large measure to suit himself.

Bad for the Students.

Many have added so much to their courses that the student who is ambitious to take a degree must study day and night, and a great many find it impossible to gain the prize without "corking" at least once; that is, dropping back a year and finishing with the next lower class. It is hoped a president will effect improvement in the work apportioned the students.

The University of Virginia is not largely endowed, and though the graduates have been generous in their gifts, there has been no officer in the university who could give a large share of his time to stir up the enthusiasm of the graduates, as do the presidents of other universities, by traveling throughout the country to attend the reunions of the alumni associations. To the lack of a president is attributed the fact that the University of Virginia has not kept pace in worldly goods with other and larger universities.

Jefferson, the great Democrat, was the patron saint of the University of Virginia. He it was who laid out the plans for the university buildings, who advocated a democratic faculty in which each member should have an equal voice, and who inaugurated the honor system among the students in examination. He was practically president of the university.

Jefferson as Architect.

The Greek style of architecture, after which the old college buildings are modeled, was chosen by Jefferson. From his home, Monticello, which is about two miles from the university buildings, aided by telescope, he used to watch the buildings as they were going up. If anything did not suit him he would immediately mount his horse, and ride over to put it right. He was an old man then, but he rode a horse that no one else could mount.

Jefferson's idea was that the professors in the university should be bachelors, and consequently he had the college buildings constructed so that the professors could live in bachelor style on the ground floor. But Jefferson miscalculated in this case, and the advent of professors' wives has made it necessary to devise new arrangements for recitations.

Beautiful Monticello.

Monticello, Jefferson's beautiful old home, is built upon a hill. On one side it looks toward the Blue Ridge Mountains, and on the other to the sea. Though the sea is forty miles away, Jefferson used to declare that he could see the water with the aid of a strong glass—some of his friends said, a glass of Madeira.

The serpentine wall that runs around the college buildings designed by Jefferson is the subject of some discussion. It is held, on the one hand, that the building funds were running low, and Jefferson devised this means of making a wall, one brick in thickness, which would be stable, while others maintain, principally the students, that Jefferson laid out the wall while walking home after dinner.

R. H. STODDARD ILL.

NEW YORK, May 11.—Richard Henry Stoddard, the poet and writer, is ill at his home here. He suffers with general debility on account of age. There was a slight improvement in his condition yesterday.

POSTOFFICE CLERK'S STORY.

How He Was Enabled to Take Out a Life Insurance Policy.

Mr. Fred B. Eveleth, Jr., general delivery clerk in the Lewistown, Me., post-office, says: "For over twelve years I was unable to obtain a life insurance policy, but I have successfully passed two medical examinations for policies since Father John's Medicine cured me of a catarrhal trouble of twelve years' standing, and restored me to health and strength, after I was thought to be in consumption as the result of an attack of grip a year ago which left me in a badly weakened condition. I have increased thirty pounds in weight, and it gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the many in favor of your grand medicine. Remember, not a patent medicine, no alcohol or other weakening stimulants. Guaranteed to cure consumption and all throat and lung troubles, or the money is refunded. Fifty years in use."

NAME OF THE CHURCH SHOULD NOT BE CHANGED

Dr. McKim Opposes Elimination of "Protestant."

DESIGNATION APPROPRIATE

Indicates Line Dividing Anglican Church From Romanism as Well as Other Protestants.

"I have no apology to make for the name of my mother church," said the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim in his sermon at Epiphany Church yesterday. Dr. McKim spoke on the movement to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and strongly protested against any departure from the title of the past.

The text was from Acts, ix:23, "The Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city." Dr. McKim said the Greek word translated "witnesseth" was the word "protestant" in the Vulgate translation, from which the noun protestant came into our language. Entering into a discussion of the true meaning of this word, Dr. McKim showed that the protestant or witness was one who stood firm for the truth. It was not a meaningless term, but one full of significance, an honored name expressive of courage, sturdy courage, and victory. The name "protestant" was a banner that had floated proudly over illustrious leaders from Bishop White and Bishop Seabury to Bishop Brooks and Bishop Whipple.

Dr. McKim argued there was special fitness in the relation of the name to the principles of the church. The fathers of the church, great and wise men, had written the name in the prayer book with full knowledge of what they were doing. They had considered well, and it was incredible they had made a mistake. The church was Episcopal as distinguished from Presbyterian, Independent, or Congregational.

Name Shows Its Attitude.

It was a Protestant Episcopal Church as distinguished from the Papal Episcopal Church. The name presented to the world the exact attitude of the church toward Rome, on the one hand, and the Protestant churches, on the other. Among all the names suggested, since 1877 there was not one which so truly described the ecclesiastical and doctrinal position of the church.

Appealing to the teachings of the fathers of the church, Dr. McKim said they were Protestants to the backbone. The English Church was in their eyes a Protestant Church. They knew her history. They were familiar with her Protestant traditions. They had some acquaintance with her great divines, and they knew that from Cranmer to Stillington and Butler those illustrious English theologians had maintained the Protestant position of the Church of England. They knew that those great bishops and divines of the Caroline period, who are the glory and the boast of the Church of England for learning and for eloquence—Jeremy Taylor, Bishop Bull, Dr. Barrow, Bishop Hall, Bishop Bramhall, Bishop Cosin, Bishop Andrews—were all uncompromising in their defense of the Protestant character of the Church of England. Even Archbishop Laud avowed that he died in the Protestant faith.

Dr. McKim characterized the objections to the name of the church as dislike of the doctrines the word stood for. The present name did not unchurch other Christian bodies except the Church of Rome. Here was the key to the present agitation. It betokened a radical and fundamental change in the attitude of the church on the two issues of protestantism and episcopacy.

Errors of Romanism.

One wing of the Church had been trained to think lightly of the errors of Romanism. For that reason Dr. McKim opposed it. Beginning a quarter of a century ago, men in the church had taught private confession and absolution as the normal method of realizing forgiveness; fasting communion as morally obligatory; seven sacraments, not two; Eucharistic adoration; invocation of saints; purgatory; the objective presence of the body of Christ; the blood of Christ in the elements; and reservation of the sacrament. These were essentially Roman Catholic and not Protestant doctrines. It was a drift to Catholicism, and not steadfast adherence to the true principles of the Protestant Church.

Dr. McKim declared that those who opposed the change in name stood where the fathers stood, in noble company. The Anglican Church would not thus drift from its moorings. There would be a reaction sharp and decisive. It had already begun, and the church would emerge with no change of doctrine and no change of name.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

Is a Catarrh Cure that Cures Colds and Catarrh.

Actually, positively, indisputably, irrefutably, Cures Colds and Catarrh! Not always with first application, although even that invariably brings relief in ten minutes.

But it cures, It Cures Colds and Catarrh! Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills cure Liver Ills. 40 Cents 10 Cents.

Sold by F. R. Richardson & Co., Pennsylvania Avenue and Third Street northwest, and all druggists.

READY MIXED PAINTS, 15c.

PAINT BRUSH FREE. FLOOR VARNISH, 70c Qt. HOUSE PAINTS. HOOKER'S PAINT DEPOT, 913 Seventh Street.

NAMES OF ARCHITECTS CHOSEN BY D. A. R.

Three Firms Selected for Final Competition.

MINOR CHANGES TO BE MADE

Successful Firm Will Be Announced in October—General Scheme to Be Decorative.

The names of the three firms of architects selected by the Daughters of the American Revolution to participate in the final competition for plans for Continental Hall, have been made public. They are Lord & Howitt, Edward, Pierce & Casey, and Littlemore & Pignlin, all of New York city.

These three firms were selected after a careful consideration of more than a score of plans submitted by architects all over the country. The building committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the congress held in Washington last fall, had stereopticon views made of the plans of the three firms mentioned, and they were exhibited one evening before the entire body of delegates.

Change in Plans.

At a meeting held by the committee last week several minor changes were decided upon, and the plans returned to the architects for alteration. Their designs cannot be acted upon until October, however, as the national board of management takes a recess during the summer months. When the committee chooses the winning architect its selection must be ratified by the succeeding continental congress which meets in next February, so the working design will not be known for some time.

The general details have been decided on. The building is to cost \$500,000, and all the material used in the construction of both exterior and interior must be American. The style of architecture is to be classic, and a prominent patriotic feature will be thirteen large marble columns symbolizing the thirteen original colonies of the United States. The front exterior will be used to symbolize in sculpture, story, and emblem the valor and deeds of Revolutionary soldiers, whose memory the society is formed to perpetuate. The building is to be three stories high, with a basement. From the cupola will float the handsome flag presented to the D. A. R. by the Sons of the Revolution.

Home of National Headquarters.

The memorial character of the hall is emphasized, but it is to be a home of administrative work as well. The headquarters of the national society will be permanently located there. They are in the Washington Loan & Trust Building at present.

An auditorium capable of seating over 2,000 delegates will be the scene of the future congress. Committee rooms adjacent to this will greatly add to the comfort of the members. The library and museum, where the present exhibit in the care of the Smithsonian will be placed, will be of ample proportions. On the top floor will be rooms for dining and kitchen purposes. In the treasurer's general office a steel-lined vault will hold the important papers and the funds of the society. Heat, lighting and ventilating plants for the building are to be arranged for on the grounds.

The site for Continental Hall has been purchased and ground was broken at the D. A. R. celebration. It is hoped that the Sons of the Revolution will acquire the opposite corner and raise a like edifice, while if the Jefferson Memorial Association would formulate their tribute in the shape of a Parthenon of all the signers of the Declaration and the Presidents on the old Observatory Hill, the way between would become the Via Sacra of the nation.

PAPER MILL BURNED.

PUTNEY, Vt., May 11.—William Robertson & Sons paper mill, one of the oldest establishments of its kind in the State, was burned yesterday. The loss is between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

Pianos

We have rented are being returned for the summer, therefore we have many used Pianos at Bargain Prices. Sanders & Slayman, 137 F Street.

Tent City, Colorado Beach, California.



Go West to the Ocean

California's summer climate is finest in the world.

Cool Trip on the Santa Fe.

Surf-bathing--ocean breezes--snow-capped Sierras.

You can buy a combination round trip ticket to San Diego this summer—including railroad and Pullman fare, meals en route, one day at Grand Canyon, and two weeks' board and lodging at Coronado Tent City—at a very low price.

Tent City is a popular Southern California summer seaside resort.

Write for full particulars about this delightful vacation trip.

Archison, Topcka & Santa Fe Ry. Santa Fe Ry.

CONSUMPTION CURED

This Washington Gentleman Was GIVEN UP TO DIE

By His Doctors.



NOW HE IS CURED.

Read His Own Story.

"The doctors examined my lungs and said that they were all gone but a small spot. 'I spit up a wash basin full of blood; it hurt me to breathe, and I lost 26 pounds in weight.'"

"They told me that my only hope was to go to Arizona, as I was in the third stage of consumption. I had night sweats and was so extremely weak that I nearly fell every time I tried to walk."

"Doctors failed to do me any good and abandoned my case. I never would have gone to the Koch Lung Cure, 730 11th st. n.w., Washington, had not the neighbors begged my mother to take me there. They all felt that it was my last hope."

"I breathed into my lungs the healing, oily vapors of the Koch treatment. They cured those severe coughing spells and the pains in my chest. I do not spit up any more blood, and I can breathe naturally and feel like a new person."

"Anyone can see me at 1013 8th st. n.w., Washington, where I live with my mother, and any of my neighbors also will tell you how the Koch Inhalation Treatment saved my life."

"HENRY K. DUKEMAN, 1013 8th st. n.w., Washington."

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CHINA AND JAPAN MATTINGS, which make your home clean, cool, and comfortable during hot weather.

Many people who are cleaning house today are putting mattings on the floor. Not a day too early to do so, either.

Fresh designs, fresh colorings in Matting: from 7 1/2c a yard to 45c. Carpet and rug patterns for dining-room, hall, and chambers.

15c for Narrow Weave, Heavy Matting.

20c for Extra Heavy Fancy weaves and checks.

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